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I.—On a recently described Woodpecker (Picus rubricollaris) from Siam. By E. C. Stuart Baker, M.B.O.U.

(Plate I.)

Among the numerous new species and subspecies of birds recently found by Messrs. Herbert, Gairdner, Williamson, and others in Siam, there are few more handsome or conspicuous than the subject of the frontispiece of this number of 'The Ibis,' obtained by Mr. E. G. Herbert's collectors.

Descriptions of both male and female of this fine Woodpeeker were given by me in the Bulletin of the B. O. C. vol. xli. p. 10 (Oetober 1920), where it was named *Picus rubricollaris*, and are here reprinted.

Adult male. Whole erown brilliant crimson-searlet changing to pure searlet on the nape, the feathers of the crown with black bases which show through in places; sides of the head dull olive-green; a line of red running from above the gape to the neck and a tiny line of reddish above the lores; chin and throat greenish-white; back to end of tail-coverts bright, but dark, yellowish-green; tail black, greenish at the base and with broken white bars on the central rectrices; lesser and median wing-coverts and inner secondaries like the back, but with a bronze sheen and inner webs blackish; greater coverts, primaries, and outer secondaries blackish-brown barred with white; upper breast dull crimson-red, forming with the scarlet nape a complete red collar, the two colours blending on the sides of the neck; lower breast dark green, abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts lighter, more yellowish-green with white and pale yellowish markings.

"Eyes reddish-brown; bill black; legs and claws yellow" (Herbert).

Wing 136 mm., bill from front 36 mm., tarsus 30 mm.

The female is like the male, but has the crown dark green; the collar is less strongly developed on the upper breast, but is equally intense scarlet on the nape.

"Eyes reddish-brown; bill black; legs green, claws brown" (Herbert).

Mr. Herbert is now unfortunately absent in America, and I am therefore unable to add any field-notes to the description. The plate shows well the more conspicuous features, especially the wholly scarlet crown of the male, the equally brilliant nape of the female, and the strongly marked collar on the breast of both. The green of both sexes is also noticeably darker, yet brighter, than it is in the other species of the same genus.